WEDNESDAY. How War Should be Presecuted. A note to D'AGUILAR's translation of Napo- ed in New York City, and three hundred thousand LEON'S "Maxims of War," runs as follows. It in this city. The loan is to bear six per cent. incontains a lesson that is pertinent to the present | terest, payable semi-annually in New York City, time: "It was a saying of Marshal VILLARS," (we and is re-imbursable in twenty years. quote the note,) "that, when war is decided on, In New York City the bids for the loan reached it is necessary to have exact information of the \$1,408,000, at the range of 80% @88 9-10. The number of troops the enemy can bring into the commissioners decided to reject all bids under field, since it is impossible to lay down any solid eighty-five, and they were to take until Friday to plan of offensive or defensive operations without decide whether to accept bids under 90. The telean accurate knowledge of what you have to ex- graph does not inform us what proportion of the pect and fear. 'When the first shot is fired,' bids were at 85 and over. It appears that the observes Marshal VILLARS, 'no one can calculate New Yorkers have more confidence in our secuwhat will be the issue of the war. It is, there- rities than the citizens of our own State. Only fore, of vast importance to reflect maturely be- \$90,500 was bid upon the \$300,000 of the loan set fore we begin it.' When once, however, this apart to be offered here. The Albany Branch

is decided, the Marshal observes that the boldest Bank bid 75c. for \$40,000; the Branch of Goshen, and most extended plans are generally the wisest 80c for \$10,000 and W. H. English, 731/4 for \$40. and the most successful. 'When we are de- 500. At these rates for a 6 per cent, loan it termined upon war,' he adds, 'we should carry seems as though the credit of Indiana is at rather it on vigorously and without trifling." "

fidence of the Administration, and can not see, in

Medical Examining Boards.

ued, the army will soon be demoralized.

"Remember Buena Vista."

that any necessity exists for the volunteers from

seconds should be Floyd the abstractionist, and

a low ebb among her own citizens. In the New York stock market on Thursday Clamer. last, stocks sold as follows: U. S. 5s, 763, @ The Chicago Times says, "some of the Repub- 841/cc.; Georgia 6s, 53c.; N. C. 6s, 45c.; Virginia liean papers are shouting forth the cry, 'No ar- 6s, 40c.; Missouri 6s, 391/4c. mistice with the rebels.' We are not in the con-

noisy, or languish? We are opposed to armis- it would be righteous to take the property of the

tices. We know only one end to the war-the Rebels (including negro slaves, we suppose,) so

The Finances.

The State War Loan.

the present political aspect of the Government, The New York Tribune says four courses have what influence Democrats can have in deciding been suggested to raise the ways and means nec questions of the war. All that they can do is to essary for a vigorous and energetic prosecution of fight manfully for the Constitution of their fa- the war for the Union, one or more of which, in thers, and to stick to the contest until peace can its opinion, must be taken.

be had moon a basis which will remnite the peo- It opposes first, the imposition of direct taxes, ple and leave no food for further discontent. The not only on account of the depressed condition outery, then, is not intended for us. What does of industry and business, but because the burden it mean? We have heard no talk of an armistice in such a case would fall entirely upon the loyal from any quarter. Is there a design to awaken States. This plan, it says, is not to be thought discontent against the Administration? Is there of, for those who have disturbed the national fear that Gen. Scorr is not equal to the command peace should not be relieved from bearing their of such military tyros as N. P. BANKS, BEN. BUT- full share of the burdens which will be entailed LER, PIERCE OF SCHENCE? Or is this clamor a upon the country by their acts. simple ebullition of a patriotism which must be The Tribune favors confiscation, and declares

restoration of the Union. If it is fought for any fast and so far as it may fall into the hands of other object we are opposed to it, or, rather, we the Federal authorities, and convert it to the uses are opposed to the men who wage it. The peo- of the nation. It estimates that the total cost and ple desire, in good faith, the preservation of the waste of the rebellion will reach One Thousand institutions of the nation. Actuated by this sen- Millions of dollars, the principal part of which timent, we shall expose and attack any position should fall upon the leaders, but as confiscation of the government which fall short of this high can not be relied upon as a present resource, and as it may not be deemed expedient, that scheme But at present we do not fear armistices-we is dismissel. The Tribune opposes altering the have confidence in General Scott, and, if the tariff to increase the revenue, unless it be to tax administration will dispose of some of the gen- articles now free, and increase the duties on artierals and get new ones in their place, we are cles now lightly burdened. It estimates that two prepared to say that, up to this time, we have cents per pound on sugar, (instead of three not had sufficient military genius to find fault, fourths of a cent,) five cents on coffee and ten on e errors, which the future may bring tea would add from Twenty to Fifty millions annually; say Twenty to Thirty Millions during the war, and Fifty Millions the year after peace, which We notice that the Federal Government has it anticipates will be a year of great commercial appointed a board of experienced surgeons to ex. activity. But it opposes most strenuously any amine and pass upon the qualifications of all ap- modification of the protective features of the Morplicants for the office of Surgeon in the United rill tariff-any reduction of the duties now levied

States army. A similar board has been organ- on iron and steel, with the various manufactures ized in Illinois to pass upon the professional thereof, or upon cotton and woolen fabrics. Loans the Tribune falls back upon as the main character of applicants for a like position in the State forces. We most heartily commend these resource to obtain the means to carry on the war. precautionary measures. It is of the highest im. It sees no other way to fasten a big debt upon the portance that experienced and qualified men country, like the national debt of England, which should be appointed surgeous in the army. They will long remain an incubus upon the industry and have not only to treat ordinary diseases, but in energy of the nation. We are not of those who case of engagements the most delicate surgical believe a large public debt is a public blessing. operations which require high skill to perform States are like individuals, and the same con successfully. The idea of placing quacks, or in. siderations which affect one will influence the competent and inexperienced men in such a re other. Indebtedness weighs heavily upon the sponsible place, jeopardizing the lives of men or energies and prosperity of individuals, it eats like

their condition through life, by improper treat- a canker. This is common experience. And we ment, is an outrage which can not be too severely see no reason why a similar cause should not have a like influence upon aggregations of indi-A proposition was made in our Legislature, at viduals as a body politic. We give in full the the extra session, to establish an examining board arguments and considerations of the Tribune, as of experience laurgeons who should decide upon a leading Republican organ and the representathe qualification of all applicants or appointees tive of Republican policy, in favor of a resort to in that branch of the service, so far as the pat- loans to sustain the Government through its presrenage of the State authorities was concerned. ent crisis, and the modes it suggests of borrowing This proposition was opposed, we understand, by the money:

a member of the House who was himself an applicant for a surgeonship, on the ground that he might be rejected for lack of qualifications, in case such a board was organized. That individ-ual has since received the appointment of surnotes can be easily and steadily kept at par. If geon, notwithstanding his own doubts as to his not, we are opposed to them.

figness to fill the place. Thus was a political As to borrowing in Europe-which is urged partisan rewarded without regard to ability from other quarters-we are utterly opposed to it. We want no foreign aid in this contest, or qualifications for one of the most important positions in the army. So long as this kind of not too strong for the traitors, let us be beaten. whether in men or money; if the Unionists are partisan favoritism continues, we can not expect | Why should we borrow abroad when the balance a very successful or satisfactory prosecution of of trade is in our favor, our banks glutted with gold, and money enough seeking safe and adthe war. Fitness should be first considered in all vantageous investment to pay the cost of even so the selection for army service, and then, the great a war as this? No: let us owe our public qualifications of the condidates being equal, po-itical favoritism might dictate the appointment. pay additional millions of interest annually abroad. qualifications of the condidates being equal, po-We still hold that an appeal to the great body But it is a gross outrage to appoint men to this of the people, offering them treasury notes at service who have no other claims than a reward eight to ten per cent. interest, convertible after two years at the pleasure of the Government with a five per cent. loan, would draw out many milfor partisan services. If such a policy is continlions of specie that would otherwise lie dormunt, and add immensely to the resources of the Gov-Some over-zealous and indiscreet Indianians believe that such a loan, wisely managed, would are using this watchword to the discredit of the vield all that is needed for months, especially if State, or to the gallant sons of Indiana who were the loyal press shall generally elucidate and com engaged in the memorable battle of Buena Vista. | mend it. But let us have the best possible plan devised and perfected prior to the assembling of It is a libel upon the courage and soldiery bearing of the Mexican volunteers to even intimate finished with the least possible delay.

Promotions and Appointments.

this State in the present war to vindicate the We notice the names of the following Indianbravery of our troops, or to wipe out any stain ians in the list of promotions and appointments upon their honor in that war. By an unfortunate in the eleven new regiments of the regular army nder in the orders of the Colonel of the Secabout to be organized. In the 11th regiment ond Indiana Regiment at the battle of Buena Vista, the regiment retreated in good of Infantry, Jonathan W. Gordon is Major, Chas. S. Russell, Captain; Duncan M. Vance, and Jos order as they were directed, instead of only M. Ritner, First Lieutenants. In the 12th, Thos. falling back as it was intended they should. It was an ill-timed error, but one for which the men S. Dunn, Captain. In the 13th, Joseph Marwere in no wise responsible. It was their duty shall, First Lieutenant; in the 14th, Jonathan B. were in no wise responsible. It was their duty to obey the orders of their officers. But the bravery of the Indiana troops was fully vindible. The Indiana troops was fully vindible by the severe frosts of the winter and the spring by the severe frosts of the winter and the spring by the severe frosts of the winter and the spring by the severe frosts of the winter and the spring by the severe frosts of the winter and the spring by the severe frosts of the winter and the spring by the severe frosts of the winter and the spring by the severe frosts of the winter and the spring by the severe frosts of the winter and the spring by the severe frosts of the winter and the spring drought. It is now conceded that they will fall or not. Neither party, if such a term can be applied to the rest of the United States, and to plied to the rest of the United States, and to plied to the rest of the United States, and to plied to the rest of the United States, and to plied to the rest of the United States, and to plied to the rest of the United States, and to plied to the rest of the United States, and to plied to the rest of the United States, and to plied to the rest of the United States and to plied to the rest of the United States. to obey the orders of their officers. But the Hagar, Captain, John P. Hawkins and Charles bravery of the Indiana troops was fully vindi- B. Watson, First Lieutenants; in the 15th David Bowles, by valiant deeds, showed that he was Gentry, First Lieutenant; in the 19th. Edward R not lacking in personal courage. One company S. Canby, Colonel, John H. Farquhar and Chas. under the command of Capt. Kimball, now D. Murray, Captains, O. P. Gooding, First Lieu-Colonel of the Fourteenth Regiment of Indiana tenant.

Volunteers, rallied and attached themselves to | We extract the following from the general the Mississippi regiment. In his official report, orders in reference to the organization of these Col. JEFF. Davis referred to this company regiments: III .- Acceptance or non acceptance of ap especially, and commended it in the highest

terms, both officers and men, for its place, age, and residence, when appointed, tobravery, gallantry and the important services gether with his full name, will be promptly re it rendered. Under such circumstances, it ill ported by each officer to the Adjutant General of becomes any citizen of Indiana to cast the army.

IV.—The officers of each regiment will be as-

any reflections upon the troops from this State signed to battalions and companies by their rewho were engaged in the Mexican War. The spective colonels. The letters of companies will services they rendered during that contest will be the same in each battalion of infantry runcompare favorably with those from any State of the Union. And more than this, they committed no act at Buena Vista which needs vindication ed with the army regulations, the tactics of their at the present time. We protest against any reference to the Mexican campaign which will discount the Indiana traces of their profession. None will be nominated for commissions to the Senate who have not proved themselves in discredit the Indiana troops who were engaged the meantime to be both worthy and capable of in it. As well might we reflect upon the gal- commanding the brave men under them. That lantry of the Ohio troops at the late disaster at Vienna, on account of the incompetency and imprudence of their commander. It is an unwar-ticularly, will forward to this office, in time to rantable assumption, for an Indianian at least, to refer reproachfully to the conduct of our troops in Mexico. And when we hear or read the watchword longing to their command.

Remember Buena Vista," from a citizen of this VI.-The recruiting for the new regiments will State we feel as though it will be regarded abroad as a confirmation, an acknowledgment, of the truth of tenant colonels, as may be hereafter determined, the charge that our troops displayed cowardice in the States adjoining the headquarters of each that engagement. That slander was put at rest long ago by the most unquestioned evidence, and we regret to see any Indianian revive it, no matter what the motive may be. The troops of In-diana have always displayed gallantry and nerve, qualities they will hereafter exhibit in a high de gree whenever and wherever their services are

Thirteenth infantry, at Jefferson barracks, Mo. A Good Proposition.—The Cincinnati Com- of the Fourteenth infantry, at Fort Trumbull, Conn.; of the Fifteenth infantry, at Wheeling. shes a suggestion that the war be Va.; of the Sixteenth infantry, at Chicago, Ill.; decided by combat between two picked men on of the 17th infantry, at Fort Adams, Newport, R. each side. It names as the champions General Pillow (who dug the ditch,) armed with a spade, and Gen. Price (who had the diarrhea at Boonville,) armed with a bottle of peppermint, for the South, and on the side of the Union, General Price and Gen. Schenck. It suggests that the

mith, the present Secretary of the In-

Official Report of the Homney Affair. HEAD QUARTERS 11TH REGIMENT IND. VOLUNTEERS, CAMP McGINNIS, Maryland, Cumberland, June 14, 1861. Bids for a portion of the two million war loan, authorized at the extra session of the Legisla-To the Editor of the Daily State Sentinel: ture, were opened here and in New York on Sat The following is a copy of the official disp urday last. Twelve hundred thousand was offer

relating to the Ronney affair. MAJOR GENERAL PATTERSON, Chambersburg, Md.: DEAR SIR-Having been notified that several ndred rebel troops were quartered at Romney Hampshire county, Va., drilling there, impressing Union men, and in other ways oppressing loyal citizens, I determined to disperse them, if possi-ble. For that purpose, I left Cumberland at ten clock on the night of the 12th inst., with eight apanies, in all about five hundred men, and by railway went to New Creek Station, twenty-one miles distant. A little after 11 o'clock, I started my men across the mountains, twenty-three miles intending to reach the town by six o'clock in the morning. The road was very fatiguing and rough, leading along high bluffs and by narrow passes, which required great caution in passing, so much so, indeed, that, with the utmost induster, I did not get near Romney until about eight

In a pass a mile and a half this side of the town, my advance guard was fired upon by a nounted picket of the enemy, who dashed ahead and alarmed the rebels. In fact, I afterwards learned that they had notice of my coming full an hour before my arrival.

In approaching the place, it was necessary me to cross a bridge over the south branch of the Potomac. A reconnoisance satisfied me that the passage of the bridge would be the chief obstacle in my way, although I could distinctly see the enemy drawn up on the bluff, which is the town site, supporting a battery of two guns, planted so as to sweep the road completely.

I directed my advance guard to cross the bridge on the run, leap down an embankment at the further entrance and observe the windows of a large brick house not farther off than seventy five vards Their appearance was the signal to an assault. A warm fire opened from this house, which the guard returned, with no other loss than the wounding of a sergeant. This firing ontinued several minutes I led a second company through the bridge, and, by following up a ravine, got them into a position that soon drove the enemy out of the house and into a mountain to its rear. My attention was then turned to the battery on the hill. In tead of following the road as the rebels expected, I pushed five companies, in skirmishing order and at double quick time. up a hill to the right, intending to get round the left flank of the enemy and cut off their retreat. Har ly had my companies deployed, and started forward, and got within rifle shot, before the rebels limbered up and put off over the bluff in hot haste. Between their position and that of my men, was a deep precipitous gorge, the cross-ing of which occupied about ten minutes. When opposite ridge was gained, we discovered the rebels indiscriminately blent with a mass of women and children, flying as for life from the

Having no horse, pursuit of the cannoniers was mpossible. They went off under whip and spur. After that I quietly marched into the place and took possession of the houses and a legion of negroes, who alone seemed unscared by our pres-

After searching the town for arms, equipage kc., I returned to Cumberland by the same road, ositions for the ruin or route of my regiment by a much smaller force.

accurately ascertain, A citizen of Romney ad-A number of tents were taken, quite a number rifles were destroyed, and, among others, I have a Major Isaac Vandever prisoner, a gentle-

man who from accounts has been very active in

exciting rebellion, organizing troops and impress-I have also an excellent assortment of surgical tores, which, with the tents, I have taken the lib erty to convert. My regiment behaved admira-bly, attacking coolly and in excellent order. Where all behaved so gallandy I can not single out officers for praise. Sufficient to say they conducted themselves like veterans, and in such a manner as to entitle them to your confidence in

I beg to call your attention to the length of our narch, eighty seven miles in all, forty-six of which was on foot over a continuous succession nountains, made in twenty-four hours without rest, and varied by a brisk engagement; made, too, without leaving a man behind. And what is nore, my men are ready to repeat it to-morrow. I have already received your approval of my sterprise, for which I am very such obliged ne good result has come of in that region have takenbear Very shortly, I think, you will hear of another Union compan from that district. Moreover it has brought home to the insolent "chivalry" a wholesome respect | The curfew and the night patrol in the streets,

Very truly, sir, your obedient servant, LEW. WALLACE, Colonel 11th regiment DAN. MACAULEY, Adjutant.

MONTGOMERY, MAY 6. he United States was lowered at Sumter has been there are gifts of tobacco and molasses for the deanswered by a shout o' indignation and a battle serving. There was little labor going on in the cry from the North, and the excitement at Charles- field, for the rice had been just exerting itself to ton has produced a reflex action there, the energy get its head above water. These fields yield of which can not be described. The apathy which plentifully; for the waters of the river are fat, L. A. Foote, struck me at New York when I landed, has been and they are let in whenever the planter requires N. S. Thompso succeeded by violent popular enthusiasm, before it by means of flood-gates and small canals J. R. Owen, which all Laodicean policy has melted into ferthrough which the flats can carry their loads of John Coons, vent activity. The truth must be that the New grain to the river for loading the steamers. York population did not believe in the strength the Union safe, and did not care about it. I can and who have since put down their names and taken. As to the change of opinion in other quarters, which has been effected so rapidly and miraculously that it has the ridiculous air of a vulgar juggler's trick at a fair, the public regard aid. a word about it.

a few days after my arrival, that the South would never go back into the Union. The North thinks constituted in times past. A strong government constituted in times past. A strong government must be the logical consequences of victory, and the triumph of the South will be attended by a similar result, for which, indeed, many Southerners are very well disposed. To the people of the Confederate States there would be no terror in cannot carry all before them with a rush, while the North have learnt that they must put forth all their strength to make good a title to their lately uttered threats. But the Montgomery lately uttered threats. But the Montgomery position—supply them to any extent. As if to position—supply them to any extent. As if to Silas W. Boswe distracted by apprehensions of vast disturbance in action and speedy consummation The counsels

been utterly overlooked. I have already endeavored to describe the por tion of the State through which I traveled, and the aspect of Charleston, and I will now proceed, at the risk of making this letter longer than it should be, to make a few observations on matters which struck me during my visit to one or two of the planters of the many who were kind mough to give me invitations to their residences n the State. Early one fine morning I started in a coasting steamer to visit a plantation in the Pedee and Maccamaw district, in the island coast of the State, north of Charleston. The only source of uneasiness in the minds of the party arose from the report that the United States squadron was coming to blockade the port, which would have cut off our line of retreat, and compelled us to make a long detour and a somewhat difficult journey by landing, seeing that the roads are mere sand tracks, as the immense numbers Passing Sumter, on which men are busily en gaged, under the Confederate flag, in making pointed to suggest a plan for the organization of ew miles to sea, and with the low sandy shore, Pedee and Maccamaw rivers run a few miles fur ther to the north-west. The arid, barren, pine number from the old army. overed sand hills which form the shores of this estuary are guarded by rude batteries mounted with whom only have as yet been appointed, will be neavy guns and manned by the State troops, of chosen from among the meritorious non-commiswhom we can see strolling along the beach, or, with arms glanging in the sunlight paging, vice. This course will be eminently satisfactory, with arms glancing in the sunlight, pacing up and down on their posts. On the left hand side there are said to be plantations, the sites of which are marked y belts of trees, and after we had proceeded a few THE CROPS.—We learn from a gentleman who niles from the sea the steamer ran alongside a in the last few days has visited different sections etty and pier, which was crowded by men in uni- of the country, that the prospect for bountiful form waiting for the news and for supplies of crops was never better. The wheat has been

and plumes and jack boots, would have done no liscredit to face, figure, and bearing, to the gayest cavaliers who ever thundered at the heels of Prince Rupert. Their horses, full of Carolinian fire and mettle, stood picketed under the trees along the margin of the beach. Among these men who had been doing the duty of common roopers in patrolling the seacoast were gentlemen possessed of large estates and princely fortunes; and one who stood among them was pointed out to me as captain of a company for whose uses his liberality provided unbounded daily libawell known caskets with which Crimean warriors

tions of champagne and the best luxuries which French ingenuity can safely imprison in those were not unacquainted at the close of the campaign. They were eager for news, which was shouted out to them by their friends in the steamer, and one was struck by the intimate personal cordiality and familiar acquaintance which existed among them. The heavy guns, mounted in an earthwork defended by palisades, covered the beach and the landing place, and the garrison was to have been reinforced by a regiment from Charleston, which, however, had not got in readness to go up on our steamer, owing to some little difficulties between the volunteers, their officers, and the Quartermaster General's depart-

I mention these particulars to give an idea of the state of the defence in which South Carolina holds itself, for, unless Georgetown, which lies at the head of this inlet, could be considered an object of an attack, one seeks in vain for any reason to induce an enemy to make his appearance in the direction. A march on Charleston by land would be an operation of extreme difficulty, through a series of sandhills, alternating with marshes, water-courses, rivers, and flooded

Arrived at a deep chocolate colored stream. called Black River, full of fish and alligators. we find a flat large enough to accommodate ve hicles and passengers and propelled by two negroes pulling upon a stretched rope, in the manner usual in the ferryboats of Switzerland, ready for our reception. Another drive through a more open country, and we reach a fine grove of pine and live oak, which melts away into a shrubbery guarded by a gateway, passing through which we are brought by a sudden turn into a planter's house, buried in trees which dispute with the green sward, and with wild flower-beds every yard of the space which lies between the hall door and the waters of the Pedee; and in a few minutes, as we gaze over the expanse of fields just tinged with green by the first life of the early rice crops, marked by the deep water cuts, and bounded by a fringe of unceasing forest, the H. R. Claypool, chimneys of the steamer we had left at Georgebown gliding, as it were through the fields, indi cate the existence of another navigable river still beyond. Leaving with regret the verandah which command so enchanting a foreground of flowers, rare ahrubbery and bearded live oaks, with each graceful sylvan outline distinctly pencilled upon the waters of the river, we enter the house and are reminded by its low browed, old fashioned rooms of the country houses yet to be found in | A. Helfield, parts of Ireland, or on the Scottish border, with additions made by the luxury and love of foreign travel of more than one generation of educated Southern planters. Paintings from Italy illus trate the walls in juxtaposition with interesting portraits of early Colonial Governors and their lovely womankind, lined with no uncertain hand, reaching camp at 11 o'clock at night. My return was forced, owing to the fact that there was not a mile on the road that did not offer half a complete and one portrait of Benjamin West claims emplars, and one portrait of Benjamin West claims The loss of the rebels we have not been able to An excellent library filled with collections of French and English classics, and with those ponmitted two killed. My own surgeon dressed the derous editions of Voltaire, Rousseau, the Me moires pour Servir, books of travel and history such as delighted our forefathers in the last cen tury, and many works of American and general history afford ample occupation for a rainy day. But, alas! these, and all things good which else the house affords can be enjoyed but for a brief season. Just as nature has expanded every charm, developed every grace, and clothed the scene with all the beauty of opened flower, of ripening grain, and of mature vegetation, on the wings of the wind the poisoned breath comes

borne to the home of the white man, and he must fly before it or perish. My black friends who attend upon me are grave as Mussulman Khitmutgars. They are attired in liveries, and wear white cravats and Ber lin gloves. At night, when we retire, off they go to their outer darkness in the small settlement of negrobood, which is separated from our house by a wooden pallisado. Their fidelity is undoubted The house breathes an air of security. The doors and windows are unlocked. There is but one gun, a fowling-piece, on the premises. No planter hereabout has any dread of his slaves. But I have seen within the short time I have been in this part of the world, several dreadful accounts of murder and violence, in which masters suffered at the hands of their slaves. There is some thing suspicious in the constant, never-ending statement that "We are not afraid of our slaves. the prisons and watch-houses, and the police regulations prove that strict supervision, at all events, is needed and necessary. My host is a kind man Atkinson and a good master. If slaves are happy any-

where, they should be so with him. These people are ted by their master. They have upwards of half a pound per diem of fat An Englishman's Views on the American War-Mr. Russell's Eighth Let-ter to the London Times. have upwards of half a pound per diem of fat pork, and corn in abundance. They rear poultry, and sell their chickens and eyes to the house. and sell their chickens and eggs to the house. The exultation of the South when the flag of them in sickness as in health. Now and then Richmond, They are clothed by their master. He keeps

and unanimity of the South, and that they thought | Cheering Prospects for our Farmers. put down the names of gentlemen who express Petersburg announce that the wheat crop through-United States had no power to coerce the South, The excitement created among the serfs by the out Russia is likely to fall very short this year. and who have since put down their names and their money to support the Government in the attempt to recover the forts which have been taken. As to the change of opinion in other taken. As to the change of opinion in other taken. which depend upon Russia and the United States to make up the deficiencies in their own crops are likely to be thrown almost exclusively on our

vailed at the last advices in the English corn market would imply a confidence in the prospects of the next harvest, the facts scarcely warrant that that it can coerce the South, and I am not pre-pared to say they are right or wrong; but I am convinced that the South can only be forced back that it can coerce the South can only be forced back convinced that the South can only be forced back that yellow hue which causes so much anxiety to by such a conquest as that which laid Poland the farmer. A few weeks of genial weather have prostrate at the feet of Russia. It may be that such a conquest can be made by the North, but suches a conquest can be made by the North, but success must destroy the Union as it has been success must destroy the Union as it has been counts that reach us, if the English crop will be an Russia. counts that reach us, if the English crop will be an

Confederate States there would be no terror in In France the crops have been seriously injured J. F. McCarthy plied to the rest of the United States, and to those States which disclaim the authority of the Federal Government, was prepared for the aggressive or resisting power of the other. Alouantity also shows a great falling off. To this ready the Confederate States perceive that they quantity also shows a great falling off. To this country, therefore, both England and France will have to look for the greater proportion of the H. Jordan, time, and to prepare a regular army. The North, districted by apprehensions of year districtions of the political misfortunes by which we have been visited, Providence has been more distracted by apprehensions of vast disturbance in its complicated relations, is clamoring for instant. The crops all through the West and North-west. of the moderate men, as they were called, have the largest and finest ever known.

As a set off to the loss of their Southern cus tomers, the Western farmers will find in the in creased demand from abroad a ready market for their surplus grain. The quantities already preparing for shipment at our Northern ports are reported to be unusually large, and there is every probability that they will continue so for many months to come. The effect of this will course be to prevent any check to the influx of specie, which is such an anomalous feature of one present condition, and to alleviate much of the istress and suffering which are the usual conco-

mitants of war .- N. Y. Herald. The New Army Appointments. Gen. Scott expresses himself as well pleased with the army appointments. He said yesterday that much care to select efficient officers had been manifested. It is not generally known that when of rivers and creeks offers some excuse for not the President's proclamation for the new army improving the means of land communication.

Was issued, that a Commission, consisting of Gen.

McDowell, Col. Franklin and Col. Meigs, was apget, under the Commelerate hag, in making the new regiments. This Commission reported that half of the officers should be taken from the lotted with soldiers and guard houses, and regular army and half from army civilians. This clumps of trees, on our left, in a few hours pass plan was approved by the President, Gen. Scott, and the Secretary of War, who has carried it into execution. Mr. Cameron also took an additional

The remaining Second Lieutenants, a few as it will serve to make the new regiments equal in every respect, if not superior, to the old.

fully laden rolled along very much as one sees growth of corn is unprecedented. We hear but them at Scarborough. The soldiers on the pier little of the ravages of the army worm, and think were all gentlemen of the county. Some, dressed there has been little damage done by it.—Lafayin gray tunics and yellow facings, in high felt hats ette Journal.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, INDIANA MILITIA, Indianapolis, June 19, 1861. The following named persons have been commissioned, of the grades designated, in the forces mustered into the service of the State of Indiana. for one year, under the six regiment bill. They will rank in each grade in the order annexed i figures, and will be obeyed and respected accord-

TWELFTH REGIMENT. CAPTAINS.

2 Thomas Noel.

H. Thompson,

Thos. G. Morrison. Wm. O'Brien, George Nelson, 9 Thos. Done, 12 A. F. Reed, PIRST LIEUTENANTS. A. P. Gallager, S. D. Kempton, John W. Moore. 9 O. H. Kinkle, C. J. McCall. W. Angell, M. Kerchener, 11 Benj. Ayers, Alex. Buchanan SECOND LIEUTENANTS. William Wood. E D Baldwin Reuben Williams James Wallace, John F. Floyd. Jas. Huston. W. E. Wallace. SIXTEENTH REGIMENT. CAPTAINS. Paul J. Beochbard. T. A. McFarland, A. G. Dennis. Wm. Judkins, John McFuiston. J. A. Platter, 10 A. J. Hown, Joseph Marshall, FIRST LIEUTENANTS. 3 Wm. Copeland, Wm. H. Weir, D. T. Sleeth, 5 R. E. Smith. J. L. Grove. 6 W. J. Fitch, H. B. Austin. 8 Thos. Redding. H. L. Francis, SPCOND LIEUTENANTS. 4 Israel Phalin, 12 Edward Wells 14 C. P. Williamson, John Finley, 15 J. T. Powell, 16 S. D. Byrom, EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT (IN PART.)

2 J. H. Brown, By order of the Commander in Chief. LAZS. NOBLE, Adjutant General. General Orders No. 11--Volunteers for United States Service.

CAPTAINS.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

11 E. McLaflin,

2 E. Vickery,

14 J. N. Thompson,

1 W. H. Calkins,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, INDIANA MILITIA, ndianapolis, June -, 1861. The persons named below have been commissioned officers, to rank as designated by the brigade of five regiments of volunteer infantry arriving about daylight, some of us having had no accepted from this State, for the United States service, under the call for volunteers, dated May 4th, 1861. Their relative rank, in each grade, is gered along the road like drunken men, and determined by the order of precedence annexed, and they will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

1. Jeremiah C. Sullivan, 13th Regiment, 2. Milo S. Hascall, 17th Regiment. 3. George D. Wagner, 15th Regiment. 4. Nathan Kimball, 14th Regiment. LIEUTENANT COLONELS.

1. Richard Owen, 15th Regiment. 2. Will Cumback, 13th Regiment. 3. John D. Wilder, 17th Regiment. 4. John K. Mahan, 14th Regiment. MAJORS.

1. Gustavus A. Wood, 15th Regiment. William Harrow, 14th Regiment. 3. Horace Heffren, 13th Regiment. 4. George W. Gorman, 17th Regiment. THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.

CAPTAINS. 3 H. A. Johnson, John M. Wilson. 5 S. D. Sayles. John C. Burton, 6 Wharton R. Clinton, J. D.P.A.M.Chancy, 12 B. H. Myers, T. M. Kirkpatrick, 16 G. W. Harrington. FIRST LIEUTENANTS. 2 DeLong, Wallace, 3 Price, 10 Scott, Atkinson, 17 Shields. 25 Coverdale.

RECOND LIEUTENANTS. 7 Rathrock. 11 Wallick, 13 Striker, Butler. 15 Seese, 18 Stinebeck. FOURTEENTH REGIMENT. CAPTAINS. 7 J. D. Wood 9 J. R. Kelly,

13 L. Brooks. 14 J. H. Martin, 15 - Cavins, FIRST LIEUTENANTS. 1 Wm. Haughton. Lynch M. Farrell.

16 Dudley Rodgers, 22 Nathan Williard. Walter C. Lyman, 24 M. L. McCullough, SECOND LIEUTENANTS. 8 Wm. P. Haskell. T. A. Howard. Paul E. Slocum. Wm. D. Lewis, Harvey Taylor, B. B. Tremlin. W. E. Ditamore. 27 Edward P. Williams, 33 W. H. Patterson, FIFTEENTH REGIMENT.

- White, S. Burns, 18 S. Miller, J. M. Comporet, 20 T. W. Bennett. 21 J. B. McCutcheon. FIRST LIEUTENANTS. 4 H. R. Warren, J. H. Gardener. 7 R. Weaver, 9 O. H. Ray, 15 A. G. Patterson,

SECOND LIEUTENANTS. J. E George, 5 A. F. Berry, SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT.

CAPTAINS. 2 J. Thompson, 8 R. C. Reed, 10 J. G. Vaile, 11 J. Mastin, 17 J. C. Kloenne, FIRST LIEUTENANTS. Silas W. Boswell. 8 Hiram H. Carroll. Green F. Shields, 11 Geo. B. Cubberly, Robert S. Kane, 12 James E. Sergeant, 23

14 R. W. Hargrove, Uriah Caneson, 33 William T. Jones, 19 Ethan M. Allen, Jacob R. Stewart, Hiram J. Daniels, 2 Wm. A. Owens, Charles R. Beck, 6 Loven C. Wood, Wm. S. Berry, 12 Thomas B. Silvers, 34 Emanuel R. Hawn, 19 Isaiah B. McDonald, 39

By order of the Commander-in-Chief. LAZS. NOBLE, Adjutant Gen. Ind. Vol. Mil. COLONELS OF INDIANA REGIMENTS .- A correspondent for the papers, writing from Washington

Colonels of Indiana regiments now in the held not be a possible doubt of all hands dying and preparing for the field. He denies that the gloriously. By this means they could all get President has appointed Messrs. Meredith and titles epauletts, pay, and the country be most others to these important military offices. He effectively served. It would be an immense say says these gentlemen no doubt aspire to the positions indicated, and may perhaps attain them, squad?"-Springfield (Ill.) Register. but whether they do or not, will depend entirely upon Governor Morton or the live officers of the regiments. Probably some individuals, we infer from this, who have been figuring prominently from the South, where he went two weeks since, before the public as military men, may have to see for himself what was to be seen. He says hereafter to subside-Governor Morton, his Ex. the wheat crop, which is more than three times cellency, the President of the United States, and
That the corn is made and safe, in the proportion. the rank and file of their regiments respectively He says, all persons there say they can live on giving them the cold shoulder. We have every corn and wheat. The potatoes, he says are even confidence in the action of the authorities named better. The feeling he represents to be unani-

ed us vesterday, while we were stopping in the to a pitcher, or a ring, breastpin or bracelet Capitol, a present of a gun sent to Governor which will not be given to their Government and Morton, from Canada. The piece was probably up, are learning to shoot. creature comforts. Ladies were cantering along somewhat injured by chess, but there will be a worth a dollar and seventy five cents, but his Exthe fine hard beach, and some gigs and tax-carts fair crop. Rye and oats look well, while the cellency's Colonel complained to us that he had Legislature, is worth at least \$200,000, and has paid nine dollars and sixty three cents express charges npon it. This war, at this rate, will strong Union man. The day is breaking.—Lex. break Governor Morton up.

General Orders No. 3---Indiana State Our Army Correspondence - A Letter from Lieut, Coi. McGinnis.

We are privileged to copy the following letter from Lieutenant Colonel McGinnis, of the 11th Indiana Regiment:

CAMP MCGINNIS, NEAR CUMBERLAND, MARYLAND, wrote you a few lines last Sunday morning from Belle Air, Ohio; in a few minutes after writing that letter we were on the "sacred" soil of Virginia, and on our way to this point, where we arrived on Monday morning, after a very tedious journey, being obliged to go very slow and fee our way on account of the fear of burnt bridges, we being the first regiment to pass over the road from Grafton to this place. At Grafton 1 met Gen. Morris, Maj. Love, Mr.

Hines and other Indianians. On Monday night we went out on the road about 20 miles for the purpose of surprising 300 rebels that we had been rmed had collected in a little town about 10 miles off the road, but when we got to the end of our trip, on the road, we heard that they had left, so we had to return, being all night making the trip. On Tuesday we went into camp. We were informed on Tuesday that a large number of rebels had collected at the town of Romney, i Virginia, and we concluded that we would go after them. We started on Tuesday night about 9 o'clock, traveled about 20 miles by rail and marched about 23 miles and got to the neighbor hood of Romney about 71/2 o'clock. The first attack was made by our picket guard, they firing on some mounted men, who returned the fire and fled. We then advanced toward the bridge, having several shots fired at us from a distance, but without doing any hurt. Not knowing the dis-14 position of the rebels, we halted and sent forward 18 our pickets for the purpose of examining the 19 bridge to find out whether they had possession of 23 it and intended to defend it. Finding that they had made no stand there, our pickets passes through the bridge where they were met by a lively fire from a brick house, which they re turned and kept up until Captain Foster's and Captain Hammill's passed the bridge and began 23 to surround the house, when they ceased firing, and escaped. While at the bridge, a ball fired from the house struck the ground between Capt. Foster's feet, bounced and struck sergear Grooms, of Foster's company, on the buckle of his right suspender, turning him around, and making him drop his gun. His breast was con-siderably bruised, but no blood drawn. The brick house was entered and thoroughly searched without finding any person.

We had a lively time for about half-an-hour skirmishing and getting into the town, having few shots fired at us, when we found the rebels about four hundred in number, according to their own story, and having two pieces of artillery which were in full flight, going pell mell, some on horse back and some on foot, and their cannon with them. Our men were so much fatigued that is was impossible to give chase with any hope of success, especially as they had got such a start of 18 us. It was reported by the citizens of Romne that the rebels had four men killed, and I know that one was wounded, our surgeon being called upon to dress his wounds.

It appears that a rebel who lived on the roa to Romney, mounted his horse and took across the mountains and informed them of our coming had it not been for that, we would have taken them by surprise, and probably have killed a large number of them and taken the balance prisoners; as it was, we got their camp equippage, hospital stores, clothing, a few rifles, &c. being enough to make three wagon loads, which more than one night's rest since leaving Evansville. We were all completely worn out from loss of sleep and hard work. A great many stag when we stopped to rest they would fall asleep as soon as they touched the ground; how I stood it myself is more than I can tell. A few miles this side of Romney, we took

rebel Major prisoner, and have him yet. was on his way to assist in defending the town. The citizens of the town were dreadfully fright ened, all of them believing that our object was to cut the throats of men, women and children, indiscriminately. A great many called on us for protection, and others who had taken their famlies out of town came to us and asked if they would be allowed to bring them back, and wer much astonished that they were kindly treated. It is now 12 o'clock. Two companies have just left by rail, to go 20 miles west of here to protect a bridge which, it is reported to us by telegraph, five hundred Virginians are marching on for the purpose of burning. It has been guarded by about 50 men for some time. We are ikely to have all that we can do, as there are no Union troops within 100 miles of us, and we expect to attend to all the rebels in this neighbo

hood. We think that we can do it. Our entrance into and through Virginia was a perfect ovation. In every town, crowds of men and women collected to welcome us. It being Sunday, all were dressed in their best, and there were large numbers at almost every farm house, who cheered us and waved the stars and sripes, their hats, handkerchiefs, papers, aprons, etc., and some even took table cloths. Some of the ladies had aprons representing the stars and stripes. We saw but few who did not appear glad to see us; at one town a number of young w men were on the platform, singing the red, white and blue, and we have had ladies in our camp here, doing the same. The people here are very kind and appear glad to see us; they are nearly

all Union people.

I am too tired and sleepy to write any more having had but one night's rest since leaving Evansville. I will write again soon. G. F. McGINNIS.

Civilized War. There is a good deal of speculation as to wha ought to be done with the crew captured on board the privateersman Savannah. According to the law as it stands, the offense of these men is pira cy, and the penalty death. They will, of course, have a fair trial, and be furnished, if they need it, with the means of defense. As they were taken flagranti delicto, there can be no doubt as to what the verdict and sentence in their case will be. It is not probable, however, that the latter will be carried out. The civilization of an enlightened and progressive community like ours will be averse to the enforcement of the barbarous code which, in past times, would have subjected them to the forfeiture of their lives. Great as are the provocations that are being given us, we will not allow ourselves to be dragged down to the level of the ferocious passions which, in seceded States, doom Northern men to death on no other evidence than suspicion. It will be reasoned and justly, that while the arch traitors under whose authori 26 ty they have been acting are at large and un punished, it would not be right to proceed to such extremities against men whose ignorance and in the question may have betrayed them into their 20 present offense. The punishment adminis ered 27 by Gen. Prentiss to the Kentucky rebels is per-32 haps the most judicious that can be resorted to in their case. They can be set to wheel dirt or be 39 otherwise employed on the public works while the war lasts. At its close means will no doubt be found by Government to dispose of the prisoners 16 that will thus have accumulated on its hands. 22 Once it gets hold of the instigators and leaders of 24 the rebellion, it will not be disposed to be severe 30 with those who have been merely their instru-17 Wm. M. McKinney, 40 ments and dupes .- N. Y. Herald.

Juggling of Politicians With Epau-Remarking upon an article of the New York Commercial Advertiser, condemning the unhandsome treatment of Gen. Dix, by the War Depart ment, the Albany Argus says:

Gen. Dix entered the army of the Unite States in 1812, and left it after about ten years of service. He was afterwards, for about three years, Adjutant General in the State of New York. He has, therefore, no trifling military ex perience. Possibly this is regarded as a disquali

The public, however, who see Wool in retire ment, Cadwallader superceded, Harney dismissed from command, and Patterson censured, will ascribe to personal motives and political jealousies the otherwise mexplicable movements at Wash-

The hangers-on about the War Department seem to treat the matter of officering and leading the army as one of secondary importance. It was not a bad suggestion of a "musket toter." some days ago, that these politician generals, or wouldbe generals, all be given the highest rank, title, pay and quantity of "fuss and feathers," all be mustered into one regiment, and the command City, holds forth with regard to the distinguished be given to a private of the regular army, with Colonels of Indiana regiments now in the field instructions to take his forces where there could

The South.

We conversed on last evening with one of the mous; that the Confederate Government can get all any man raises upon their certificates; that A PRESENT FOR GOVERNOR MORTON.—Colonel Holloway, of the Governor's private force, show-

From the Cincinnati Commercial. Welcome to Indiana Soldiers.

House, to devise a proper mode of reception. W. ernment.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce. I. Ferris presided, and S. F. Covington was

Secretary The committee appointed to receive donations of provisions and money to provide for a collation at the Fifth Street Market House, at five o'clock, was: Col. Geffrov. E. G. Leonard, Jos. Hobbs, L. E. Stevens, Geo. Tait, John P. Calkins, A. Broner, Job Pugh, L. H. Baker, H. E. Brown, F. E. Suire, John W. Garrison, W. T. Ferris, S. F. Covington, M. E. Reeves.

and Cincinnati Railroad for the prompt and efficient transportation of so large a body of troops. Many citizens contributed money and bounti. hundred stand of arms were captured, and also a ful supplies of provisions, and by eight o'clock, number of borses and mules. the committee had arranged a sumptuous banquet in the market house. Meantime Lieut. Col. has gone home. Jones had ordered out the militia of the reserve; It is supposed that Governor Jackson has gone invitations were sent to the Covington companies and the various Independent and Home Guard organizations were ordered out. From and after four o'cleck the streets resounded with the tramp of armed men; bright bayonets glistened in every direction, and the air vibrated with martial music. From six o'clock and until late at night. Fourth street, from Mill to Vine, was blockaded with people. The whole population seemed to be con-centrated in that favorite thoroughfare. Gay phalanxes of beautiful women stood arrayed in smiling expectation. Flags innmerable were flung out in ample felds from a thousand points. and grand choruses of merry shouts mingled in pleasant harmony with the merry treble of cheerful children. It was after eight o'clock. however, before the columns moved, but at last it was extended in superb array, making the most formidable armed display ever witnessed in the Queen City. The stout and brawny appearance of the Indiana troops was universally remarked. Napoleon never marshalled stouter stuff into his grenadiers. The lads were bronzed and hardy, and carried themselves uprightly with gallant bearing. Each regiment consisted of about 800 men. They were armed with the new United States musket of the most approved pattern, which the troops themselves pronounced admira-ble. Many who had tested them at target shooting, warrated them to carry unerringly to the

mark at which they were aimed. No Ohio regiments have such arms. Whose fault is it? At about early caudle light the Eighth Regi ment arrived on the Ohio and Mississippi Depot and stood by their arms for two hours, in anxious expectation of the arrival of the Tenth, which was twenty miles behind. The boys were hungry and tired-nothing to eat since breakfast, except a lunch at Greensburg—which did not do much to improve their tempers. Their tardy compan-ions received many a left-handed benediction. At ast they came, and, accompanied by their esco t, the two regiments took up their line of march for the "feeding ground." As they marched up Fourth street, every part of which was thronged with men, women and children, they were everywhere greeted with shouts and cheers. "Bully

clapping of lily white hands. files. How their eyes danced as they saw the smoking coffee, the piles of ham, bread and Price then left for home. The troops, however, tongues. Plenty to eat and to spare; they filled were exceedingly displeased with the Governor's up their empty stomachs until elastic nature could stretch no further, and they desisted from sheer inability to hold any more. Then they yelled and crowed and drank claret punch, and crowed and yelled and drank more punch, until ordered to fill their haversacks and march out, that another regular to fill their haversacks and march out, that another regular to fill their haversacks and march out, that another regular to fill their haversacks and march out, that another regular to fill their haversacks and march out, that another regular to fill their haversacks and march out, that another regular to fill their haversacks and march out, that another regular to fill their haversacks and march out, that another regular to fill their haversacks and march out, that another regular to fill the fill iment might fill their places and do likewise. and recommended his troops to sustain their po

went on their way rejoicing. The Cincinnati Gazette relates the following:

about to engage in the strife for the Union, sent proceeded to make prisoners. a dispatch to one of the way stations requesting that the train should stop at the "Bend" to give a number of fugitives had arrived in that town, her an opportunity to bestow a parting blessing upon him. Her request was complied with, and for another attack; also that Senator Monroe was the old lady, in the presence of a thousand armed using every exertion to encourage and provide for soldiers, imprinted a kiss upon the cheek of the them. Another report says that troops are gath roung man. young man.

Government Financial Policy.

for the extraordinary expenses pressing upon the Treasury, is probably the most important topic now occupying the attention of the Administration. The estimates of the wants of the Governdred and fifty millions as the basis of calculation, of the Orange and Alexandria and the Manassas we shall doubtless come within the true total. Gap Railroads, on a barren plain twenty-seven The receipts for customs at all the ports of the United States during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1860, were \$23,187,511 87; while for the fiscal year closing with the present month, the total will not be far from \$40,000,000—leaving a from Alexandria to Strasburg is 80 miles, and

for the war during the year, amounting, say to two hundred millions, will have to be provided from extraordinary sources. There are various projects for raising these means, and the Gov. dwellings and the United States armories. Two ernment has yet to choose between them, or strike thousand men can not be quartered there. The ernment has yet to choose between them, or strike out some original plan for itself. The friends of a National Bank insist that now is a good time to revive that institution, tax all issues from local banks or drive them out of circulation, and carry on the war with Government paper money. Others are in favor of direct taxation, to be arranged for through the machinery now in use in the several States, and thus collected by the local authorities and paid into the H. S. Transporter. authorities and paid into the U. S. Treasury, as the taxes are now paid over to the State. There are yet others who believe that the whole amount needed could be borrowed upon the faith of the Government. We should not be surprised if all the various principles embodied in these several plans should find illustration in the policy of the Govern- fertile in wheat and corn. But this valley is ment, and be sanctioned by Congress. If we assume two hundred millions per annum as the amount required from extraordinary sources.

Subject to drouth, and for three years it has not produced any surplus grain.

From Winchester to Strasburg the distance is amount required from extraordinary sources while the war lasts, we may safely infer that part will be raised by the issue of treasury notes

sort will be had, in case of need, to direct taxa- Six miles out of Winchester, toward Strasburg, a tion. The last loan for the war of 1812 was ta- marked difference prevails in the population ken, if we mistake not, at 75 for a six per cent. the people work (including men, women and chilstock. If the tariff were at once arranged upon a revenue basis, the United States could probably on the farms, and these they work side by side borrow a very large amount in Europe upon a with the whites. The white women work in the seven per cent. stock at about 90, or, as some fields. The people are all thrifty and laborious, think, at par, if the interest were made payable in London or Havre, at the option of the lender.

An act for a direct annual tax, if it were cheerfully responded to by the States, would not only raise additional revenue, but would give increased is crossed twice over substantial bridges. The currency to the stock, and aid in sustaining the river at this season is fordable at various convenvalue of the treasury notes, as it would show that the people were in earnest in support of the move. In the space embraced from Alexandria in a ment, and willing to bear their share of the burdens it imposes.

have declared their readiness to support the General Government with men and means, should have resorted in all cases to loans, instead of direct taxation, in order to raise the necessary funds. By competing in the open market with their bonds, they have interfered with the disposition of the United States securities, and lost the power which would have been gained by a resort to the misinformed that Mr. James E. Harvey has not which would have been gained by a resort to the more legitimate method of a direct requisition been recalled from the Portuguese mission been recalled from

the Government. 1st. A change in the tariff to Carolina. If any uncharitable person should a revenue standard, so as to bring the receipts for suppose that Harvey has some strong customs up to the amount required for the pay- mysterious hold, not upon the Secretary of State, ment of interest and the ordinary expenditures of but on prominent friends of his, deeply interested Government. 2d. The borrowing of a large in contracts, and that the President is not aware amount upon a Government 7 per cent. stock, of the facts, it would be difficult to deny that ap-

change for specie and to public creditors, of Treasury notes, not receivable for public dues, The military event of ye-terday was the arrival but bearing a handsome interest, and convertable and reception of the Eighth and Tenth Regiments into a Government 7 per cent. stock at the option Indiana Volunteers, commanded by Colonels of the holder. 4th. If necessary to sustain the Benton and Manson. Our citizens were active foregoing issues, or to increase further the re-in preparing to greet them. A number of former sources of the Treasury, a resort to direct taxaresidents of Indiana held a meeting at the Gibson | tion through the present machinery of State Gov

The Rattle at Boonville. The St. Louis Republican, of Thursday mornthe rout of the Missouri State troops on Monday Zeiller, J. H. Friend, Max Glasier, Francis John- last. Two of the United States troops were on, James M. Glenn, J. K. Challen, H. K. killed, one missing and nine wounded. The loss on the side of the State troops is variously estimated, but can probably be set down at fifteen or twenty. Dr. Quarles, of Boonville, is among the Much credit is due the officers of the Indiana killed. The State troops, it is said, numbered over two thousand. It is reported that fifteen

Gen. Price resigned before the engagement and

The Republican gives the following particulars of the engagement, from its correspondents: The news of the total defeat of the State troops Boonville, is confirmed, and is undoubted true, from the various reports brought in by gentlemen who have just arrived from Boonville by skiff and stage. I gather the following particu-

lars as most reliable: The United States troops landed at the wood yard, about five miles this side of Boonville, and one mile below the encampment of the State troops: the latter had a battery near Boonville. ointed toward the river, but it was circumvented by the United States troops, and proved perfectly useless. Immediately after landing, the United States troops advanced upon the State troops, who met them in a lane, and here the firing com-

After a short skirmish, the United States troops retreated into a wheat-field, whither they were ollowed in hot haste by the State troops, who undoubtedly thought they had the advantage over the enemy, but it appears that this movement on the part of the United States troops was only a stratagem. They had no sooner taken a stand in the wheat-field, than they opened a most lestructive fire upon the State troops, killing the remainder. After the lapse of a very shor time, the State troops were totally routed, and fled in every direction. Gov. Jackson was about a mile off, surrounded by Capt. Kelly's company as a body guard. It is reported that he was se verely reprimanded during the engagement by men of his own party, for lack of discretion and cowardice. As soon as he saw the result, he and Capt. Kelly's company and Monroe Parsons, acording to some accounts, took a boat and went

Another account says that he fied alone, on horseback, in the direction of Syracuse. Monroe Parsons was not in the fight, but had been previously reported sick.

The city of Boonville was not injured at all not a shot being fired into it. General Price's for the Hoosiers." "Hurrah for the Indiana On Sunday morning the report was brought to absence is accounted for in the following way: Boys;" "Three cheers for Morton; he knows how to fit out soldiers;" "Good for Indiana." At repeated, amidst the waving of kerchiefs and the with United States troops. A consultation was at once had between the Governor and General Price, the result of which was that Gov. Jackson They marched into the market house in six sent orders to the troops to disband, as they could "Bully for the punch," was the pious ejaculation of many a satisfied soldier. "Best supper I've had since the war began," says one chap. "I'll stating that the command had been given to one stating that the command had been given to one come back this way," says another, and so they Mr. Little. What the sequel was is related

No one has any reliable news as to the number Among many incidents which occurred on the of killed and wounded, and those taken prisoners. route from Indianapolis, one is worthy of especial It is stated, however, that Lyon once had the note. The Adjutant of one of the regiments is a State troops in a position whence he could have grandson of General Harrison. The widow of mowed them down with terrible effect, but that he this worthy patriot hearing that her grandson was ordered the firing to stop just at that time, and

proposed to make another stand in Jackson

Another dispatch says that 600 State tpo The best method of raising the ways and means had arrived at Syracuse with six cannon, and that they would make fight there.

The Geography of Virginia. The reader can, by a correct knowledge of the ment during the current calendar year, range localities and their resources, better understand from two hundred to three hundred and sixty-five the actual powers and numbers of the rebels. nillion dollars. If we take the sum of two hun- "Manassas Junction" is formed by the junction large deficit to cover last year's expenses. The the only places in all that distance, where one large deficit to cover last year's expenses. The receipts from all other sources will add but little to this amount, so that the Government is called upon at once to supply a deficiency of over two hundred million dollars.

The question of first importance is, therefore, how is this very large amount of money to be how is this very large amount of money to be the control of the provided? The most natural method of increas-ing the revenue, is by a modification of the tariff, both places, 2,000 people—and these are the only and this will undoubtedly receive the immediate attention of Congress at the approaching session. The Morrill tariff, it is now asserted, is not to be repealed, but to be changed from a protective to a revenue standard. There will be a conflict on this point, but the protectionists will be obliged to give way before the wants of the Taraguar. to give way before the wants of the Treasury, although a few exceptions will be made, we learn, in favor of certain pet localities. This change will reduce the tariff upon many manufactured goods, in order to induce their importation. But will reduce the tariff upon many manufactured goods, in order to induce their importation. But in the present condition of trade, only a small increase of revenue can be expected from that source, so that the great reliance will be placed in a heavy tax upon articles of necessity, the more important of which are now admitted free. A duty of fifteen cents per pound upon tea, four cents upon coffee, two and a half cents upon sugar, and eight to ten cents per gallon upon molasses, is now a part of the favorite policy. This would add about twenty, ite policy. This would add about twentyfive million dollars to the current yearly revenue,
and if trade revives as expected, would, probably,
bring the receipts into the Treasury up to the ordinary expenses of the Government, including the
interest on the public debt. The total outlay
for the war desire the contract of the formula of the formula

without formality at the assistant treasuries, to form a currency among the people; part by successive loans upon Government stock; and that to sustain the market value of these issues, a re-Gap Railroad. In that interval the Shenandoah straight line north-west to Harper's Ferry, and from Harper's Ferry south to Strasburg, thence It is unfortunate that the several States which | east to Manassas Junction, thence south to Rich mond-more perticularly east of the "Blue Ridge"-the land does not yield enough for the people to live on in ordinary seasons. The large armies of rebels must therefore be men in buckram about here.

We learn from a source not likely to be we have thus indicated the probable course of dence of his complicity with the traitors of South which it is believed could be placed either in this pearances were in favor of their hypothesis.—